

Kennedy Aroused On Foreign Policy

STATINTL

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Washington

The Kennedy administration desperately wants to avoid being stuck with the tab of rock-
ing-chair diplomacy.

It hopes to execute a U-turn in foreign policy—switch from the defensive to the offensive
on Berlin and other critical issues. A series of closely coordinated maneuvers are charted.

Like the waspish flower girl of the musical comedy "My Fair Lady," the administration
cries to its domestic detractors and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, "Just you wait.
Enry 'Iggins, just you wait."

The aim is to expose, expose, and expose some more the Soviet designs to coerce or cap-
ture the peaceful.

For months the administration has been building up good will among the nonaligned pow-
ers. It plainly intends to draw on this reservoir now.

If you really believe in self-determination for all peoples, Moscow will be told, why not
give it a try in your European satellites—or, at least, raise their standard of living?

The patience that historical perspective seems to advise, especially in war-or-peace
matters, still will be exercised. But Washington was dismayed to hear that the Soviet Am-
bassador to the United States, Mikhail A. Menshikov, said at a party that he doesn't be-
lieve the United States, as it
says, would fight if it has to
for Berlin.

Soviet Deceit Charged

The State Department already
has throttled up its idling en-
gine. In successive spurts it has:

- Threatened to use a veto
for the first time in the United
Nations to kill off the divisive
and disruptive troika—the
three-horse doctrine of the So-
viet Union.

- Accused the Soviet Union
of trying to "sabotage" the Gen-
eva nuclear-test-ban talks and
moved to place the issue on the
UN agenda in the fall.

- Less ostentatiously, it has re-
duced its delegation at the Gen-
eva conference on Laos by
two-thirds to three-fourths. An
American official charges that
the Soviet Union never did have
any intention of negotiating ser-
iously.

Not much hope is held that
the preliminary talks on disarm-
ament, now shifted from Wash-
ington to Moscow, will make
any substantial headway. This
too, may wind up at the UN
where, the United States anti-
cipates, the Soviet intransigence
will be plain for all to see.

Job Shuffle Looms

Within the State Department
a reshuffling of jobs appears im-
pending. Undersecretary of State
Chester A. Bowles may be
switched to the job of roving
ambassador, a post now held
by W. Averell Harriman.

Mr. Bowles has been under
fire in his capacity as "idea
man on foreign policy for the
administration, particularly for
his advocacy of solutions to the
diplomatic impasse between
Communist China and the
United States.

He has been in the forefront
of those who advocated economic
aid to underdeveloped countries
and registering open United
States disapproval of Portugal
holding onto its African colonies.
He was opposed to the Cuban
venture.

It also is understood that
Allen W. Dulles, director of the
Central Intelligence Agency,
eventually will be replaced.

This is not the manner and
mood in which the Kennedy ad-
ministration took up its chores
a foreign policy in January.

While the administration
sought to remove irritants in So-
viet-American relations, Mos-
cow became saucier and saucier.
Setbacks in Laos, the Soviet
space triumph, and the
Cuban debacle followed one an-
other ominously. The Soviet
hardened their position on a nu-
clear-test-ban treaty and voiced
the same line on disarmament as
previously.

Then came the Khrushchev
blast on Berlin.

Waiting Questions

Now while the administration
is working out its plan of ac-
tion in London, Paris, Bonn,
and North Atlantic Treaty Or-
ganization countries that the ad-
ministration began to wince
when criticized.

Why was there so much con-
fusion over lines of authority
within the administration?
Why didn't the administration
make it unmistakably clear at
the start that it would not nego-
tiate over the Soviet demands
for a changed Berlin status?

Some critics said the Demo-
crats had foolishly built up Mr.
Khrushchev's confidence by
overstating their criticisms of
the United States defense pos-
ture during his election cam-
paign.

Flayed by Republicans

The House Republican Policy
Committee flayed the adminis-
tration with a charge of "profi-
tism in foreign policy."

Among the administration's
fundamental errors, the commit-
tee said, were:
Cuba—sending "a message of
weakness and blackmail to the
factor deal; the fact that we were out-
maneuvered, humiliated, and
overpowered."
The general feeling of the ad-
ministration has been "in a
crisis."

Whatever soundness of
administration criticism
there may be, the admin-
istration is expected to
move again in foreign policy.

The joint Allied move in
Berlin will set the framework
for concerted efforts to place
Soviets on the defensive.